

UNITED STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR			ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
09/107,371	06/30/98	HAUCK		J	1270
Г		QM32/0523	\neg		EXAMINER
BECK & TYSVER				RUDDY,	D
SUITE 440				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1011 FIRST HOPKINS MN		1		373 9	H
				DATE MAILED:	05/23/00

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No. 09/107,371 Applicant(s)

Hauck et al.

Examiner

David Ruddy

Group Art Unit 3739



X Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>Mar 29, 2000</u>	
X) This action is FINAL .	
☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quay\(\theta\)\(\	
A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expirelonger, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may 37 CFR 1.136(a).	the period for response will cause the
Disposition of Claim	
X Claim(s) <u>1-7</u>	is/are pending in the applicat
Of the above, claim(s)	is/are withdrawn from consideration
Claim(s)	is/are allowed.
X Claim(s) <u>1-7</u>	is/are rejected.
Claim(s)	is/are objected to.
Claims	are subject to restriction or election requirement.
Application Papers See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO The drawing(s) filed on	ne Examiner. approved disapproved. Solve 119(a)-(d). cuments have been Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
Attachment(s) Notice of References Cited, PTO-892 Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). Interview Summary, PTO-413 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948 Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152	
SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOW	VING PAGES

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.
- 2. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Geiser et al (patent #5,360,006). Geiser et al. disclose a method of collecting points, having coordinates in space, inside the heart and computing the convex hull shape which estimates the boundary of the heart from the set of points. As explained in column 10, line 62 column 11, line 25 and column 17, line 5-10, the method further comprises resampling the shape and smoothing (column 10, lines 35-51, and column 11, lines 34-41) the hull shape and approximating the shape of the heart chamber. As explained in column 1, lines 45-54; column 3, lines 60-66; and column 12, lines 51-67, the points are collected and noted at a specific time during the cardiac cycle. Accordingly, from this data, determinations can be made of hull shape at different portions of the cardiac cycle, heart wall position (ie. epicardial and endocardial boundaries) and cardiac wall velocity (column 14, lines 40-57).

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3. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Geiser et al (patent #5,797,396). Geiser et al. disclose a method of collecting points, having coordinates in space, inside the heart and computing the convex hull shape which estimates the boundary of the heart from the set of points. The method further comprises resampling (column 24, lines 10-28) the shape and smoothing (as represented by the discussion of multiple filters throughout the reference) the hull shape and approximating the shape of the heart chamber. The points are collected and noted at a specific time during the cardiac cycle. Accordingly, from this data, determinations can be made of hull shape at different portions of the cardiac cycle, heart wall position (ie. epicardial and endocardial boundaries) and cardiac wall velocity (column 25, line 30 - column 26, line 25).

4. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Ben-Haim. As explained in column 18, lines 1-48 and column 22, lines 10-13, Ben-Haim expressly discloses the method of claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

- 6. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Geiser et al (patent #5,360,006). With reference to the above rejections Geiser et al. disclose all that is claimed except an expressly disclosed step of measuring cardiac wall acceleration. With reference to column 14, lines 54-57, the wall velocity is determined based upon the first derivative of position (ie. the change in position with respect to time). Accordingly, one having ordinary skill in Newtonian physics would realize that the determination of acceleration can be made by taking the second derivative of position (ie. an acceleration determination can be made by measuring change in velocity with respect to time). The determination of acceleration is advantageous in that various cardiovascular parameters (such as blood flow and force of ejection) can be determined based on its measurement. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to determine the heart wall acceleration.
- 7. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Geiser et al (patent #5,797,396). With reference to the above rejections Geiser et al. disclose all that is claimed except an expressly disclosed step of measuring cardiac wall acceleration. With reference to column 25, line 30 -column 26, line 25, the wall velocity is determined based upon the first derivative of position (ie. the change in position with respect to time). Accordingly, one having ordinary skill in Newtonian physics would realize that the determination of acceleration can be

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made by taking the second derivative of position (ie. an acceleration determination can be made by measuring change in velocity with respect to time). The determination of acceleration is advantageous in that various cardiovascular parameters (such as blood flow and force of ejection) can be determined based on its measurement. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to determine the heart wall acceleration.

Conclusion

- 8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The references of Cline et al. and Curwen et al. disclose similar methods of modeling a chamber of the heart.
- 9. This is a CPA of applicant's earlier Application No. 09/107371. All claims are drawn to the same invention claimed in the earlier application and could have been finally rejected on the grounds and art of record in the next Office action if they had been entered in the earlier application. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL** even though it is a first action in this case. See MPEP § 706.07(b). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

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will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no, however, event will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to examiner David Ruddy at telephone number (703) 308-3595. The fax number for this group is (703) 308-0758.

DR

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